

SCA

fore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the life of Man, because money is scarce there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The scarcest of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

SCARCELY. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scanty.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak. King Lear.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he fails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;
The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

SCARCITY. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want shall thou you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, in-
fomuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not common.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing
To reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*,
it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most servicable. *Callier on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [from *scorare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom hath been *scared* out of his good wits. *Shakespeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and to my shoot is lost. *Shak. H. VI.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neu-
trals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

The light
Waves threaten now, as that was *scar'd* by fire. *Waller.*

One great reason why mens good purposes so often fail, is,
that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general
refuse to live religiously. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCARECROW. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set
up to fright birds: thence any vain terror.

Therent the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud,
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Fa. Queen.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through
Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it
Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood
but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Ralph.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCAREFIRE. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire
breaking out so as to raise terror.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for
many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a
scarefire, and in some places water-breaches. *Heldor.*

SCA

SCARF. *n. f.* [from *scarf*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose
upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your
arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

Is there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purpled *scarf* can flow. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne
on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a
vermillion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large
scarves. *Spektator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My sea-gown *scarf'd* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *scarf'd* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*

Come, feeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SCARF-SKIN. *n. f.* [from *scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epide-
mis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarf-skin*, being uppermost, is composed of several layers
of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in
one part of the body than another: between these the excre-
tory ducts of the military glands of the true skin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarificatio*, Lat. *scarification*, French;
from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like
instrument. It is most practised in cupping.

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarifi-
cation* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.]

1. He who scarifies.

2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [from *scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood
by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of
cupping-glasses.

Washing the salts out of the euchar, and *scarifying* it, I
dressed it. *Wise man's Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whe-
ther I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spektator.*

SCARLET. *n. f.* [from *scarlatine*, French; *scarlatine*, Ital.] A colour
deeply red, but not shining; cloath dyed with a scarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and
that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of
forty years standing in an instant overturned. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet;
red deeply dyed.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

Thy ambition,
Thou *scarlet* sin, robb'd this bawling land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster,
paint their cheeks *scarlet*.

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCARLETBEAN. *n. f.* [from *scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant.

The *scarletbean* has a red hulk, and is not the best to eat in
the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten
in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCARLETOAK. *n. f.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMAGE. } *n. f.* [For skirmish. *Spenser.*]

SCARMOGE. } *n. f.* [For skirmish. *Spenser.*]

Such cruel game my *scarmages* difarms;
Another war, and other weapons I,
Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms. *Fa. Queen.*

SCARP. *n. f.* [from *escarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a
ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards
the fields. *Ditt.*

SCATCH. *n. f.* [from *scache*, French.] A kind of horsebit for
bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCHES. *n. f.* [from *scatches*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to
walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *skider*, Swedish; *skid*, Mandick.] A kind of
wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they
slide over the ice. *To*

SCA

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *scatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of
thornback.

SCATEBOUS. *adj.* [from *scatebo*, Latin.] Abounding with
springs. *Ditt.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [from *scathan*, *scathan*, Saxon; *schaden*, Dut.]
To waste; to damage; to destroy.

As when heaven's fire
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,
With finged top their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. i.*

SCATH. *n. f.* [from *scath*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief;
depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as,
he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

She forbore hath
This crafty messenger, with letters vain,
To work new woe and unprovided *scath*. *Fairy Queen.*

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*

He bore a pitiful mind against king Edward, doing him
all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

My proud one doth work the greater *scath*,
Through sweet allurements of her lovely hue. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath*
to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army,
so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*,
By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL. *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.

A bawling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [from *scatter*, Saxon; *scatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcasses and arms th' enflam'd field. *Milton.*

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, still
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth*
away all evil with his eyes. *Prov. xx. 8.*

The Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard with
scattering and tempest and stones. *Jf. xxx. 30.*

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered*
from Saul. *1 Sa. xiii. 8.*

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains. *Dryden.*

To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would
scatter in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater
force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thom.*

SCATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *scatteringly*, upon the
sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Abbot.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the
creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions,
not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCATTERLING. *n. f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that
has no home or settled habitation.

Such *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary
officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all
the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he
marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATURIENT. *adj.* [from *scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a foun-
tain.

SCATURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs
or fountains. *Ditt.*

SCAVENGER. *n. f.* [from *scapan*, to shave, perhaps to sweep,
Saxon.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the
streets clean.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens
judgments, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places
of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot
see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade,
does at all qualify men for this work. *South's Sermons.*

Fasting's nature's *scavenger*. *Baynard.*

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCCELERAT. *n. f.* [French; *sceleratus*, Latin.] A vil-
lain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily
from the French by a Scottish author.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded con-
science. *Gibney.*

SCE

SCENARY. *n. f.* [from *scene*.]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be
conversant in the various *scenery* of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is per-
formed.

The progress of the found, and the *scenery* of the border-
ing regions, are imitated from *A. n. vii.* on the founding the
horn of Aleto. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is in the
language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. f.* [from *scena*, Latin; *scène*, French.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture
of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.

Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfinished cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *scene* of action is display'd,
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry fev'ral place must be
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When rising Spring adorns the mead,
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble
scene of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the
first. *Addison on Italy.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you. *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It shall be so my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Our author would excuse these youthful *scenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same per-
sons in the same place.

If his characters were good,
The *scener* entire, and freed from noise and blood,
The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time,
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme,
He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it
be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCENICK. *adj.* [from *scenique*, Fr. from *scene*.] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *scenick* virtue charm the rising age. *Anonymous.*

SCENOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *scenon* and *γραφω*.] Drawn in
perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *scenographical*.] In per-
spective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one
face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Mort.*

SCENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *scenon* and *γραφω*; *scenographie*, Fr.]
The art of perspective.

SCENT. *n. f.* [from *sentir*, to smell, French.]

1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and con-
founds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert
the *scent*. *Att's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Belman cried upon it at the meekest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent*. *Shakespeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a mel-
low apple. *Bacon.*

Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freshness and good
scent. *Bacon.*

Good *scents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scent*
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*

Cheerful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and tra-
velled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Temple.*

To